

Cal

CALIFORNIA
STATE
LIBRARY



LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—December 26, 1919.
EMPLOYERS BREAKING
DISCUSS PRESENT-DAY PROBLEMS
CONFERENCE DECISIONS SUMMARIZED
THE CO-OPERATIVE STORE
THE TEACHERS' FEDERATION

WALTER N.
BRUNT
PRINTING
PUBLISHING, BADGES,
LAPEL BUTTONS, REGALIA
SOUVENIRS

**SPECIALTY
PRINTING**

Invitations, Menus
Dance Programs
Greeting Cards

Union Label Water Marked Paper Always on Hand

766 MISSION ST.
NEAR FOURTH SAN FRANCISCO

Hale's
GOOD GOODS

Market at Fifth
San Francisco

Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp Streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. Executive and Arbitration Committee meets every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters telephone—Market 56.

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays, 49 Clay.
Asbestos Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Veterans' Hall, Duboce Avenue.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Auto Bus Operators' Union No. 399—Meets every Thursday, 9 p. m., 10 Embarcadero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1035—Meets Tuesday evenings, 115 Valencia.
Automobile and Carriage Painters No. 1073—Meet Thursday evenings, Building Trades Temple.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Mondays, 146 Stuart.
Bakers (Cracker) No. 125—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bakers' Auxiliary (Cracker)—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1524 Powell.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Barbers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia street.
Bartenders No. 41—Meet 1st Mondays at 2:30, 3rd Mondays in evening at 8:00, 1095 Market.
Bellmen's Union, No. 265—828 Mission.
Beer Drivers—177 Capp.
Bill Posters—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Fifteenth and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers No. 168—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boiler Makers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Meet last Fridays, Labor Temple.
James D. Kelly, Business Agent, 525 Market.
Boot and Shoe Workers, No. 216—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Twenty-fourth and Howard.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Bottle Caners—Meet 1st Fridays, Labor Temple.
Box Makers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 177 Capp.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 177 Capp.
Bricklayers No. 7—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Broom Makers—John A. Martin, Secretary, 3546 Nineteenth.
Butchers, 115—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508 (Slaughterhousemen)—Meet every Tuesday, Laurel Hall, Seventh and R. R. Avenue.
Carpenters No. 22—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Carpenters No. 304—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters, 1082—Meet Tuesdays, 112 Valencia.
Carpenters No. 1640—Meet Thursdays, Building Trades Temple.
Casket Makers No. 1635—J. D. Messick, Secretary, 1432 Thirteenth Ave., Oakland.
Casting Cleaners—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Cemetery Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cement Workers No. 1—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Chauffeurs No. 265, I. B. of T.—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays in evening, 2nd and 4th Thursdays in afternoon, K. F. Hall.
Cigar Makers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Cloth Hat and Cap Makers No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 1254 Market.
Commercial Telegraphers—365 Russ Building.
Composition Roofers No. 25—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Cooks' Helpers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 451 Kearny.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st and 4th Thursday nights at 8:30, and 3d Thursday afternoon at 2:30, 828 Mission.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Draftsmen No. 11—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen—10 Embarcadero.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Electrical Workers No. 92—Meet Wednesdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 537—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 146 Stuart.
Elevator Operators and Starters—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Federal Employees' Union No. 1—Meet 1st Tuesday, Pacific Building; headquarters, 746 Pacific Building.
Federation of Teachers—Meets Labor Temple, Thursdays, 4 p. m.
Foundry Employees—Meet Fridays, 59 Clay.
Furniture Handlers No. 1—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Fur Workers—Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple. J. Hammerschlag, Secretary.
Gas and Electric Fixture Hangers No. 404—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Gas Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Glass Bottle Blowers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Glass Packers, Branch No. 45—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Granite Cutters—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursdays, Labor Temple; office hours 9 to 11 a. m.
Hatters' Union—J. Grace, Sec., 1114 Mission.
Horsehoers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Hospital Stewards and Nurses—Meet 44 Page, 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Ice Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Iron, Steel and Tin Workers No. 5—Meet 1st and 2nd Saturdays, Metropolitan Hall, South San Francisco.
Janitors—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Jewelry Workers No. 36—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—Meet Mondays, Hamilton Hall, 1545 Steiner.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 124.
Laundry Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Letter Carriers—Meet 1st Saturday, Los Angeles Hall, Native Sons' Building.
Machinists' Auxiliary, Golden West Lodge No. 1—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Mallers—Meet Sunday, Labor Temple.
Marine Gasoline Engineers No. 471—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Moving Picture Operators, Local No. 162—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 10 a. m., 68 Haight.
Musicians—Headquarters, 68 Haight.
Newspaper Writers' Union—708 Underwood Bldg.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Optical Mechanics—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Pastemakers No. 10567—Meet Last Saturday at 442 Broadway.
Pattern Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Friday nights, Labor Temple.
Pavers No. 18—Meet 1st Monday, Labor Temple.
Photo Engravers No. 8—Meet 1st Sundays at 11 a. m., in Labor Temple.
Piano, Organ & Musical Instrument Workers—Labor Temple.
Picture Frame Workers No. 16,601—E. Stein, Secretary, 507 Willow Ave.
Pile Drivers, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers—Meet Thursdays; headquarters, 457 Bryant.
Plasterers No. 66—Meet Mondays, Building Trades Temple.
Plumbers—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Postoffice Clerks—Meet 4th Thursdays, Knights of Columbus Hall.
Press Feeders and Assistants—Meet 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 628 Montgomery, Room 229.
Printing Pressmen No. 24—Meet 2nd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Rammermen—Meet 3rd Sunday, 2 p. m., Labor Temple.
Retail Clerks No. 432—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Retail Shoe Clerks No. 410—Meet Tuesdays 8 p. m., Retail Clerks' Club, 32 Turk.
Riggers and Stevedores—Meet Mondays, 84 Embarcadero.
Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, Maritime Hall Building, 59 Clay.
S. F. Fire Fighters No. 231—Meet Labor Temple.
Sail Makers—Meet at Labor Temple.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 95—Meet 2nd Thursdays, 224 Guerrero.
Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Ship Clerks—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, Labor Temple.
Shipfitters No. 9—Room 103 Anglo Building.
Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays.
Shipyards Laborers—Meet Fridays, Labor Temple.
Sign and Pictorial Painters No. 510—Meet Fridays, Building Trades Temple.
Stable and Garage Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Stationary Firemen—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Engineers No. 64—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
Steam Fitters and Helpers No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Laundry Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple; headquarters, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovelmen and Dredgemen No. 30—Meet 1st Saturday, 274 Monadnock Building.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 2nd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Street Railway Employees, Div. 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Sugar Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Switchmen's Union—Meets Labor Temple, 2nd Monday 10 a. m., 4th Monday 8 p. m.
Tailors No. 80—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, 240 Golden Gate Avenue.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Teamsters No. 216—Meet Saturdays, Building Trades Temple.
Telephone Operators No. 54A—115 Valencia.
Theatrical Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 11 a. m., 68 Haight.
Tobacco Workers—Meet 3rd Fridays, Building Trades Temple. Miss M. Kerrigan, Secretary, 250 Fremont.
Trackmen No. 687—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Typographical No. 21—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple; headquarters, 701 Underwood Bldg.
Undertakers—John Driscoll, Sec'y., 741 Valencia.
United Glass Workers—Meet Wednesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Laborers—Meet Tuesdays, Building Trades Temple.
United Leather Workers (Saddlery Workers)—Meet 1st and 3d Thursdays, Labor Temple.
United Leather Workers (Tanners)—Meet 1st and 3rd Wed., Mangles Hall, 24th and Folsom.
United Trunk, Bag and Suitcase Workers—Tiv. Hall, Albion Avenue.
Upholsterers—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Waiters No. 30—Meet every Wednesday, 5 p. m.; 823 Mission.
Waitresses—Meet Wednesdays, 1095 Market.
Warehouse and Cereal Workers—Meet Tuesdays, 457 Bryant.
Watchmen—Meet 1st Thursday 1 p. m., 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple. James Dunn, 206 Woolsey St.
Water Workers—Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Anti-Jap Laundry League—313-14 Anglo Bldg., Sixteenth and Mission.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XVIII.

SAN FRANCISCO, FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1919

No. 47

Employers Breaking

Ever since the beginning of the strike there has been one victory after another by the striking unions of the Bay District Metal Trades Council. Most of them consisted of the signing up of one or two shops, but during the past week the greatest victory of the entire strike was recorded when the Foundrymen's Association, in a body, broke away from the other employers and signed up an agreement with the Molders' Union granting the increase in pay and the conditions for which the men struck. This transaction involved about 800 men who returned to work on Wednesday morning after the agreement had been approved by a meeting of the union on Tuesday evening in the Labor Temple.

Credit for this great victory is due Congressman John I. Nolan who came to San Francisco from Washington three weeks ago at the request of the Executive Board of the International Molders' Union, of which he is a member, to try and work out a settlement of the metal trades strike. Upon his arrival in the city Congressman Nolan lost no time in opening up negotiations. While in the beginning things did not look very hopeful Nolan is an optimist and never lost courage. He kept up the work until he had convinced the employers that their effort to defeat the Molders' Union was hopeless and that the proper thing for them to do was to sign up, open their shops and proceed with normal operations.

With this big hole bored into the breastworks of the employers Nolan feels confident that the shipyards and others will collapse before many days and that the strike as a whole will thus be settled.

In spite of the boasting of the officers of the California Metal Trades' Association as to the number of men they have in their employ there is no worry on the part of the striking unions, because they know that the shipyards have very few mechanics and they know that without these men it is impossible for the yards to operate successfully. The employers are simply making a pretense of operating the yards by employing anybody that will agree to go into them, the question as to whether those employed can deliver the goods is not even asked by the employers.

Though Congressman Nolan is at present confined to his apartment in the Whitcomb Hotel under orders from his physician he has not ceased his efforts to bring about an adjustment of the differences between the other unions and the employers and will continue to do so until the strike is either settled or he is convinced there is nothing to be gained by further efforts on his part.

At the hearing on the injunction asked for by the Shaw-Batcher company against the striking unions in Judge Van Fleet's Court last Monday the Court postponed further action in the premises for two weeks and expressed the hope that the contending parties would in the meantime get together and adjust their difference. He said as it had been clearly demonstrated that there had been no violence whatever on the part of the strikers he could see no reason for haste in hearing the complaint. The attorney for the

complaint admitted that there had been no violence, but said some of the pickets had "scowled" at the men employed in the yard and his clients were afraid trouble would result and therefore wanted an injunction restraining the strikers from approaching the vicinity of the plant.

TAILORS' STRIKE.

The situation in the tailoring industry has undergone no change during the past two weeks and indications are that there will be no change of consequence before February 1st, when the pact between the employers expires. After that date it will be possible to open up negotiations with individual employers and then, perhaps, some progress toward a settlement can be made.

The following letter is being sent out by the union:

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 24, 1919.
The Labor Clarion, 2940 16th Street,
San Francisco.

Dear Sir and Brother: Some time ago Delegate Daly of the Letter Carriers' Union stated on the floor of the San Francisco Labor Council that the tailoring firm of Kelleher & Browne, 716 Market Street, was employing Asiatic help.

Having been challenged on threat of legal proceedings, to produce proof, Brother Daly was compelled to retract his statement, as his original informant refused to come forward and prove the charge. I believe the following statement of facts will interest you as union men and women.

Our investigating committee had been tracing numerous bundles of work up to 617 Kearny Street, and on Friday, November 28th, one of the committee went into the premises and on the third floor discovered a room where a number of Chinese women were working on men's coats. There was not a single white worker in the shop.

The second garment in a stack of coats had the label of Kelleher & Browne sewed in the inside breast pocket. He immediately informed me, and I at once proceeded to Kelleher & Browne's store, and informed Mr. Kelleher, who at once stated that the charge was untrue. When I told him that we had the proof, he said that if it were true, it was done without his knowledge. I then said "Mr. Kelleher, come with me right now to 617 Kearny Street, and help me clear this matter up, or I shall in justice to Brother Daly feel obliged to report the facts to the Labor Council." He declined to accompany me, and I waited one week. Hearing nothing further from Mr. Kelleher, I reported the above facts at the Council.

Sincerely and fraternally,
M. A. TRUMMER.

LABEL SECTION.

The Label Section has elected the following officers: President, B. A. Brundage; vice-president, Mary Ashton; secretary, W. G. Desepte; secretary-treasurer, G. J. Plato; sergeant-at-arms, M. E. Kirby; trustees, Augusta Burkett and I. P. Beban; agitation committee, A. C. Sheehan, David Schott, T. J. Mahoney; delegates to the Consumers' Co-operative League, Augusta Burkett.

FINE DISTINCTION.

At the trial of John J. Dempsey, vice-president of the New York Consolidated Railway Company, when a street car wreck killed 100 passengers, in 1918, the accused denied he ignored a decision by the National War Labor Board that 29 victimized members of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers be reinstated.

"The board did not make a decision in this case," said Dempsey. "The board made a recommendation."

A strike followed the company's refusal to reinstate the brotherhood men. The company placed a green man in charge of a train, and the management's obstinacy destroyed 100 lives because of the wreck.

ABOUT MONEY MATTERS.

"Think straight about money matters." Such is the admonishment the industrial department of the Y. M. C. A. uses to drive home to young men in the importance of making the most of their economic resources. In a nation-wide campaign on thrift the association is calling attention to the following phases of a "financial creed," which will be made the basis of daily observance during National Thrift Week, beginning January 17, 1920:

"Spend less than you earn"; "Make a budget"; "Keep a record of expenditures"; "Have a bank account"; "Carry life insurance"; "Make a will"; "Own your own home"; "Pay bills promptly"; "Invest in government securities"; and "Share with others."

WAITERS.

Members of the Waiters' Union, as individuals, have refused to serve at a luncheon to be given in connection with a proposed launching at the Union Iron Works, the men taking the position that they could not consistently accept money, even indirectly, from the employers who have declared for the so-called open shop.

The election of officers of the Waiters' Union will take place on January 5 and the installation will be held on January 8.

The annual report of Secretary Weinberger shows that the union is enjoying greater prosperity than ever before in its history, has more money and more members than at any time since the union was first chartered.

The international union reports that it has lost 4000 members during the last year on account of prohibition, but expects to make up the loss by a campaign of organization among culinary workers.

RIGGERS AND STEVEDORES

At a meeting held last Saturday night the Riggers and Stevedores' Union voted to allow their members to go to work on any dock that paid the wages now in force on the waterfront, and the men were authorized to report for work on Monday morning. Up to the present time the employers who have been fighting the union have refused to have anything to do with the organization, claiming that they signed agreement with another group of men and that they propose to abide by its terms.

CONFERENCE DECISIONS SUMMARIZED.

The following are one-sentence summaries of the more important declarations made by the conference of national and international trade unions and railroad executives, held in Washington, December 13th:

The great victories for human freedom must not have been won in vain.

Right to strike must be maintained.

Steel Trust's labor policy is autocratic.

The labor injunction is a revolutionary measure; it violates the Federal Constitution.

Government employees must be protected in their right to join American Federation of Labor unions.

Anti-strike legislation would establish involuntary servitude.

Federal judges should be elected by the people; they have no constitutional right to invalidate laws.

Anti-trust legislation has been used to outlaw unions and has not protected the people against monopolistic outrages.

The system of fixing wages solely on the basis of family budgets and bread bills was denounced.

Inflation of money and credits and profiteering manufacturers, dealers, middlemen and speculators are responsible for high prices.

High prices can be reduced by the deflation of currency, prevention of hoarding and unfair price fixing. Rochdale system of co-operation and the publicity of income tax returns and dividend declarations.

The ideal of America should be the organization of industry for service and not for profit alone.

There can not be a full release of productive energy under an autocratic control of industry.

There must be a spirit of co-operation and mutuality between employers and workers.

Collective bargaining is the first step in the development of our industrial machinery for service.

Credit is social and should be controlled by the Government, not by private financiers.

Continue government administration of railroads for at least two years after January 1, 1920, that a thorough test of this theory, under normal conditions, may be made.

Ratification by the Senate of the treaty of peace.

The attempt of reactionaries and autocrats to classify the men and women of labor with those who are not in accord with the fundamental principles of our country was resented.

There is a great community of interest between all who serve the world, and all workers, whether of the city or country "have a common path to tread and a common goal to gain."

The above issues "require the action of our people upon both the economic and political field" and "we urge that every practical action be taken by the American Federation of Labor, with the co-operation of all other organized bodies of workers, farmers and sympathetic, liberty-loving citizens of the United States, to carry into effect the principles and purposes set forth in the declarations of this conference."

BUTCHERS ELECT OFFICERS.

Butchers' Union No. 115, has elected the following officers: President, A. Lucier; vice-president, Sam Ogosti; secretary and business agent, M. S. Maxwell; treasurer, Abe McCreadie; guard, E. Paule; guide, Frank Brady; trustees, William Batterton, George Johnson, Jack Sweeney; executive committee, Frank Brady, J. J. Kretzmer.

The union will not hold another meeting until after the holidays.

The instincts of woman and in the interests of labor are conjoined in the union label. Both stand for cleanliness, morality, the care of the

THE LABEL.

San Francisco, Cal., Dec. 19, 1919.

To Theatrical Managers, Circus Proprietors, and Moving Picture Publicity Men,

Dear Sirs:

As wide-awake publicity men you are all interested in increasing the pulling power of your paper. Are you aware that the union label on your paper is a very important factor in securing for your attractions the good will of organized labor?

There are in this country a large number of persons, members of trades unions, that carefully scrutinize every poster displayed on bill boards, to be sure that the paper bears the union label. The union label is a guarantee that the paper has been printed or lithographed in a union shop. These people are continually on the lookout for the union label. They will patronize all shows and attractions that use union label paper, while on the contrary they will shun and avoid all attractions using non-union paper.

On the Pacific Coast there is an especially active demand for the union label on all posters and printed matter. Throughout the entire Pacific Coast the union stamp of the Bill Posters' Union appears on all bill posting. This being so, the union people will very quickly notice that your paper does not bear the union label.

We therefore take the liberty of calling this matter to your attention, so that you may have time to make arrangements to have your paper printed or lithographed in union shops and have the label of the respective trade appear thereon. We wish to assure you that we will carry on a persistent campaign of agitation for union label posters all along the Pacific Coast. It will be a decided advantage to you and will greatly increase the pulling power of your posters to have the same bear the union label.

Cordially yours,

BILL POSTERS AND BILLERS' UNION

San Francisco,

BILL POSTERS AND BILLERS' UNION

Portland,

BILL POSTERS AND BILLERS' UNION

Seattle,

BILL POSTERS AND BILLERS' UNION

Los Angeles.

MODERN VIEW OF PRECEDENT.

Judge Wanamaker of the Ohio Supreme Court entertains modern views on the value of precedents. In a recent case he says this on the subject:

"Precedents are valuable for information, admonition, and as milestones in the Nation's progress. But they do not necessarily imply the last word of wisdom. They are not always to be adopted. They are quite frequently to be avoided. They are worth exactly what they weigh in right and reason when applied to the particular circumstances of each particular case. They must always have due regard to the natural equities of each special case.

"It was an easy step from the dogma, 'the king can do no wrong,' to the corollary, the king's councillor, the king's chancellor, the court, can do no wrong. The courts are fallible, though some of us seem fearful of admitting it. The judicial records show that we have reversed not only other courts, but we have reversed even ourselves, and wisely, too; and so it will ever be. The old doctrine that the regular orderly processes of the court cannot be inquired into, though tainted with fraud and perjury, where personal rights are lost or damages sustained, finds little favor in these modern times, when justice is the goal of all good government, judicial no less than legislative or administrative."

The union label is invulnerable to the injunction, the lockout, and the blacklist.



This is a workingman's store—selling Furniture that will stand hard wear — at the Lowest Prices—on most liberal Credit terms

WE ALLOW \$5.00

for old stoves in exchange for New Union-Made Buck Stoves.

W. D. Fennimore J. W. Davis A. R. Fennimore



Prices Always Reasonable Eyes Tested Satisfaction Guaranteed

2508 Mission Street - San Francisco
181 Post Street - Oakland
1221 Broadway -

We Give Mission Street Merchants Coupons

S. N. WOOD & CO

MARKET & FOURTH STS., SAN FRANCISCO

**UNION MADE CLOTHES
FOR UNION MEN**

Safest and Most Satisfactory Place to Trade



**HOT WATER AT THE
SCRATCH OF A MATCH**

**GAS WATER HEATERS
DO THE WORK**

Can be attached to your kitchen boiler without interfering with your stove. Consult your dealer.

Pacific Gas & Electric Co.

San Francisco District
445 SUTTER STREET
Phone Sutter 140

Co-Operative Store



It's a gem whose worth is priceless,
It's a light that can't be hid,
It's a nipper, it's a daisy, this co-operative kid.
The trusts will try to bust you,
And stunt your growth we know,
But with labor at your back, kid,
Your middle name is **grow**.

—Don.

The store is located at 3050 Sixteenth street.

ORPHEUM.

The Orpheum will present a great new holiday bill which will be found particularly appropriate to this festive season. Gus Edwards himself, who has written more popular songs than any other man in America, will appear next week at the Orpheum. He is appearing in person at the head of one of his companies. This he describes as "A Welcome Home Song Revue." As his assistants he has Vincent O'Donnell, known as Kid McCormack; Hazel Furness a Gus Edwards' find and Alice Furness another Edwards' prodigy. Ernest Evans and Girls consisting of Ora Deane, danseuse; Estelle McNeal, soloist; Gertrude Zoble, violinist and Mildred Rife pianist will present a delightful divertissement which includes six numbers and a most tasteful and elaborate stage setting. The Arnaut Brothers in bird make-up will offer a bird romance in bird language that is exceptionally clever because it is thoroughly comprehensible. This however is but a part of their performance for they are also clever musical tumbling clowns. "Skeet" Gallagher and Irene Martin are popular from coast to coast. They term their act "Sweaters" and it is an excellent medium for bright repartee, sparkling nonsense and timely jingling musical melange. Marshall Montgomery, greatest of ventriloquists, will introduce many novel features in his line of work. He will be supported by Edna Courtney. Jack Osterman, the newest and probably the youngest of vaudeville monologists, will give bright, sparkling stories and songs. He is the son of Kathryn Osterman one of the most delightful of musical comedy stars. The Jordan Girls, Nellie and Josephine are capable and attractive comedy wire artists who accomplish with grace and ease difficult and original feats. Howard's clever trained ponies and dogs and the Ford Sisters in their tremendously successful dancing spectacle "Frolics of 1920" will be the only holdovers in one of the best vaudeville shows ever presented.

COOKS ELECT OFFICERS.

Cooks' Union No. 44 has elected the following officers for the ensuing term: President, A. J. Van Bebber; vice-president, Joseph DePool; recording secretary, Julius Selma; secretary-treasurer, John Hawkins; business agent, A. H. Dodge and Felix Magiere; trustees, John Nelson, Joseph DePool, Julius Selma; inside guard, Nick Devovich; outside guard, Nicholas Kroeschell; executive board, Joseph Argente, Charles Dietrich, Alfred Schnepf, M. P. Oliver, Claude Spencer; delegates to local joint executive board, Joseph DePool, A. J. Van Bebber, John Hawkins; delegates to Labor Council, A. J. Van Bebber, Emil G. Buehrer, A. H. Dodge, Al Summers, Julius Selma, Charles F. Fleischmann, Joseph DePool, H. D. McDowell, John Hawkins, Felix Magiere; delegates to Label Section, Charles F. Fleischmann, Emil G. Buehrer.

The union label stands primarily for union industry. As such it is an indispensable complement of "home industry," or other shibboleth of business, in the mind of the purchaser who holds principle above local pride.

DISCOURAGEMENT FOR BOLSHEVISTS.

Two interesting and instructive items have been in the news of the last few days.

Item No. 1—Col. Raymond Robins states in a lecture at Madison, Wisconsin, that American troops mutinied in Russia, whereupon five former soldiers who were in the army at the time and at the place at which Col. Robins said the mutiny took place, challenge the colonel and declare there was no mutiny. Col. Robins says he will not make the charge again until he reaffirms his faith in his information.

Item No. 2—American troops, coming home from Russia, land at San Francisco, parading behind a banner which reads: "Bolshevists beware; we are coming home to join the American Legion."

Pro-Bolshevism has been telling us that Bolshevik propaganda convinced American soldiers in Russia that Bolshevism was good. Here we have proof to the contrary.

American soldiers in Russia have been in direct contact with Bolshevism. They don't like it. They come home saying: "Bolshevists beware."

These American soldiers have seen more of Bolshevism than most of the Bolshevik propagandists in America. Their word is worth something. They are not fooled by a hocus-pocus Utopia on paper.

It is hard to fool real Americans about Bolshevism. Men and women who understand the meaning of democracy will not desert democracy for a phantom fairy-land which is in reality a realm of brutal dictatorship representing a distinct return to stone age ideas of government.

COOKS' HELPERS.

Alfred Price has been re-elected secretary-treasurer of Cooks' Helpers Union No. 110.

The organization is in a flourishing condition. It is maintaining union conditions in practically all local restaurants, cafes and hotels.



CAN'T BUST 'EM
OVERALLS & PANTS

UNION MADE
ARGONAUT SHIRTS

Good Clothes at Moderate Prices

UNION



SHOP

HERMAN THE TAILOR

1104 Market Street

11 McAllister Street

RETAIL CLERKS.

Retail Clerks' Union No. 432 will hold a special meeting next Monday evening, December 29th, at Foresters' Hall, 172 Golden Gate avenue, to consider such action as may be deemed necessary for the placing in effect the conditions of the new working agreement for the coming year, which calls for the opening of retail stores at 9 a. m. and the closing of the stores at 6 p. m. on every day of the week except the week before Christmas.

A campaign committee of seven members is arranging a vigorous campaign of publicity to induce the general public to do their shopping within union hours, thus giving the salespeople more time for rest and recreation.

Business Agent Griffin reports that several stores have already signed the new working agreement of the union.

WHY NOT REFUND?

The sales department of the Spring Valley Water Company says it is in receipt of a letter which raises an interesting point. The consumer stated that he believed the present water rates to be equitable, and that as a result of the meter schedule he was paying 50 per cent less than formerly. But why, he asked, did not the company refund him the amount in excess of present charges which he paid under the old rates?

The answer to this question was as follows:

"We do not dispute, but freely admit, that as far as our registration record goes, you would have done better in paying according to measured delivery. But we will ask you to note as two very important facts that the company has never had any control over rates, being subject up to July, 1915, to the water rates committee of the Board of Supervisors, and since then to the State Railroad Commission; and that, in operation, flat rates were unfair alike to the consumer and to the company, for the reason that there was no relation between service given and value received.

"The record of many hundreds of trial meters set between 1910 and 1915 and of many thousands of other meters set before general metering was made effective show in the clearest manner that while a certain number of consumers drew less than the equivalent of their flat rate, many others were receiving from two to ten times the value of what they paid. The broad effect was an equalization—one group of consumers helping to make up the loss sustained on others—the company netting ordinary revenue.

"A rough, but fairly correct, illustration would be as follows:

Consumer A, flat rate	\$2.00
Consumer B, flat rate	2.00
	\$4.00
Consumer A, value of water drawn.....	\$1.00
Consumer B, value of water drawn.....	3.00

\$4.00

This is not guess work; nor are we manufacturing figures; a positive record can be shown to anyone sufficiently interested. Hence you will see that no refunds can be made. Nor should they be expected on inequalities existing when flat rates applied: first, because this would be equivalent to giving service by measurement when the ordinance specified flat rates, and second, because adjustments would be all one way, for no consumer who drew in excess would agree to pay the difference now."

The union label enlists and arms in labor's cause those elements which determine the issue of every cause in civilized society—namely, the women and children.

DEATHS.

The following members of San Francisco unions passed away during the week just closed: Samuel W. Pounders of the steamfitters, Henry C. Van Der Mehden of the musicians, Charles F. Hansen of the riggers and stevedores, Thomas Young Forbes of the plumbers, Allen J. Macdonald of the carpenters, George Kubitza of the marine firemen.

RETAIL DELIVERY DRIVERS.

The Retail Delivery Drivers' Union is to give a banquet in honor of its ex-service men on the evening of December 29, at a downtown cafe.

Nomination of candidates for office will be concluded at the meeting of the union on December 30 and the election of officers will take place on January 8.

BOSS SAYS:-

FIRST TO SIGN UP WITH THE UNION

Never on the unfair list. Am sticking with the Union.

WILL UNION MEN STICK WITH ME?

Ask for this Label



BOSS, THE TAILOR

1120 Market St.

Opposite 7th

Give Him Something to Wear!

FACTORY TO WEARER

Eagleson & Co.

MANUFACTURERS

Union Made
Factory Prices

GIVE HIM SOMETHING TO WEAR

Underwear in all the leading
makes at popular prices.

Bathrobes, Sweaters

Soft Cuff Shirts	2.00 to 5.00
Nightshirts	1.50 to 3.50
Pajamas	2.00 to 5.50

Neckwear	65c to 4.00
Socks	25c to 2.50
Gloves	2.00 to 3.50
Suspenders	35c to 2.50

YOUR XMAS STORE

1118 MARKET ST.

Opposite 7th St., San Francisco

—also Los Angeles
and Sacramento



DISCUSS PRESENT DAY PROBLEMS.

The third special conference of national and international trade union executives in the history of the American Federation of Labor was held in Washington, December 13th. The meeting was called by the American Federation of Labor executive council. Representatives of the railroad brotherhoods were also present.

The conference was called to consider present-day problems. In the declarations agreed to after an all-day's session it was stated that:

"Autocratic, political and corporate industrial and financial influences in our country have sought, and are seeking, to infringe upon and limit the fundamental rights of the wage earners guaranteed by the Constitution of the United States."

It was declared that the right to strike as a final means of enforcing justice from an autocratic control of industry must be maintained, and that the autocratic attitude of the United States Steel Corporation and its subsidiaries "must give way to a better understanding and relation, and to secure the wage earners in the exercise of their rights and liberties as free workers and citizens."

The conference demanded that employees in the Government, State and municipal service be not molested in their right to join unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

Government by injunction was denounced as "a revolutionary measure which substitutes government by judicial discretion or bias for government by law" and "destroys the very foundations of our free institutions."

The Cummins anti-strike plan and similar proposed legislation was declared to be vicious in character and an attempt to establish by legislation involuntary servitude.

Election of Federal judges for terms not exceeding six years was favored. Attention was called to the absence of any reference in the convention that drafted the Federal Constitution to Federal courts being empowered to declare laws unconstitutional.

Anti-trust legislation, said the conference, has not only been interpreted to outlaw trade unions, but it has failed to protect the people against "the outrageous machinations of combinations and monopolies."

"There is a widespread belief that wages should be fixed on a cost of living basis. This idea is pernicious and intolerable. It means putting progress in chains and liberty in fetters. It means fixing a standard of living and a standard of life and liberty which must remain fixed. America's workers can not accept that proposition."

Strong denial was made that wages are responsible for present prices. Responsibility for this condition was charged to the inflation of money and credits, to manufacturing, selling and marketing profiteers and to middlemen and speculators. The following remedies were proposed:

"The deflation of currency, prevention of hoarding and unfair price fixing, establishment of co-operative movements operated under the Rochdale system, making accessible all income tax returns and dividend declarations as a direct and truthful means of revealing excessive costs and profits."

"The ideal of America should be the organization of industry for service and not for profit alone. The stigma of disgrace should attach to every person who profits unduly at the expense of his fellow men."

"Labor is fully conscious that the world needs things for use and consumption increases. Labor is anxious to work out better methods for industry and demands it be assured that increased productivity will be used for service and not alone for profits."

"We hold that the organization of wage earners into trade unions and the establishment of collective bargaining are the first steps toward the proper development of our industrial machinery for service."

The conference demanded that control over credit should be taken from financiers and vested in a public agency that would administer this power as a public trust in the interests of all the people.

"Credit is the life blood of modern business. At present under the control of private financiers it is administered, not primarily to serve the needs of production, but the desire of financial agencies to levy a toll upon community activity as high as 'the traffic will bear'."

"Credit is inherently social. It should be accorded in proportion to confidence in production possibilities. Credit as now administered does not serve industry, but burdens it. It increases unearned incomes at the expense of earned incomes. It is the center of the malevolent forces that corrupt the spirit and purpose of industry."

Continuation of government administration of the railroads for at least two years after January 1st next was favored "in order that a thorough test may be made of governmental operation under normal conditions."

The United States Senate was called upon to ratify the peace treaty.

"The issues herein enumerated require the action of our people upon both the economic and political field," concludes these declarations.

"We urge that every practical action be taken by the American Federation of Labor, with the co-operation of all other organized bodies of workers, farmers and sympathetic, liberty-loving citizens of the United States, to carry into effect the principles and purposes set forth in the declarations of this conference."

Phone Market 5725

UNION STORE

BROWN & KENNEDY

FLORAL ARTISTS

Funeral Work a Specialty—Lowest Prices

3091 Sixteenth St., Near Valencia

San Francisco

AN INVITATION

We invite deposits from everyone—rich, poor, old and young. We recognize no classes, but treat large and small depositors with the same courtesy and consideration.

HUMBOLDT SAVINGS BANK

783 Market St., near Fourth, San Francisco

VISIT THE

ENGLISH COTTAGE

Just Completed on Our
Second Floor

FOUR ROOMS OF FURNITURE**\$150**

Good Sterling Furniture — Furniture that
will look well, wear well, and give years of
service.

PAY \$2 A WEEK**They're cut that way**

It takes more material to cut 'em so wide and so deep, and materials are costly these days—but it makes Boss of the Road Overalls better fitting and more comfortable. So that's the way we go on cutting them. The same good tough fabrics, the same sturdy workmanship! The same big "money's worth"—you know it!

Look for the bulldog on the
label. He's your protection.

NEUSTADTER BROS., Manufacturers

San Francisco

Portland

(1)



Labor Clarion

Published Weekly by the S. F. Labor Council

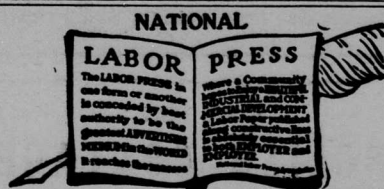


Single Subscriptions.....\$1.00 a year
To unions subscribing for their
entire membership, 85 cents a year
for each subscription.

Single copies, 5 cents

Changes of address or additions to
unions' mail lists must come through
the secretary of each organization.
Members are notified that this is
obligatory.

Entered at Postoffice, San Francisco,
California, as second-class matter.
Acceptance for mailing at special
rate of postage provided for in
section 1103, Act of October 3, 1917,
authorized August 10, 1918.



ASSOCIATION

JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor

Telephone Market 56

Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street

FRIDAY, DECEMBER 26, 1919.

Here is a gem from the editorial page of the Chronicle: "Some one has remarked that consumers have the power to fix prices. So they have, if they will stand together and refuse to buy; but they cannot bludgeon possessors of goods into parting with them except on agreed terms without adopting bolshevist practices, and there is no chance of that happening in a country in which there is a well-grounded belief that men must be satisfied to produce if would-be consumers desire to avoid starvation." Wonder why the Chronicle scribe did not follow the same line of reasoning when dealing with the coal miners' strike. Then there was no "well-grounded belief that men must be satisfied to produce." Then "adopting Bolshevist practices" was commendable because the "dissatisfied producers" were wage workers. Truly the hypocrite must always be on guard or he will let the cat out of the bag.

Recently a member of the Industrial Relations department of the Chamber of Commerce returned to the city after an extensive study of profit-sharing schemes inaugurated in many establishments throughout the East. He had a long list of different plans and as he explained the details of each we endeavored to casually analyze them in order to arrive at some conclusion as to the dominant purpose of those back of them. Strange as it may seem we were impressed with the similarity of the ideas which stuck out in all of them. The inspiring motive in every one was benefit for the employer, a scheme whereby he hoped to reap even greater rewards than at present. In other words each was a sop thrown to the workers in order that they might be more easily controlled and tied to their tasks. While the employers desired to convey the impression that they were yielding to the demands for democracy in industry every one bore the unmistakable imprint of autocracy. Conspicuous among the schemes was that of one John Leitch who is said to have made a fortune installing it in different industrial institutions throughout the country. If these can be taken as indicating the idea of democracy in industry held by the average employer then we have a very long road before us ere we reach that goal. The prospects surely are not bright.

The Teachers' Federation

The citizens of this democratic city received another shock last Friday when it was announced that the Board of Education had adopted a resolution outlawing the Teachers' Federation. The remarkable thing about the whole affair was that a meeting of the Board should be held on Friday. The regular meeting day of the Board is Tuesday. No satisfactory explanation has been offered for the Friday meeting or for the fact that representatives of the Teachers' Federation were not given a chance to present their side of the case or even a slight insinuation that any action having to do with their organization was contemplated by members of the Board. There is a deep-seated feeling throughout the city that political interests have been engaged in secret scheming during the recent past and that that scheming has not had as its object betterments in the school system of our city, but rather the personal interests of certain politicians.

At any rate the reasons presented for the hasty and shock producing action have a very strong odor of insincerity and hypocrisy. Danger of the teachers becoming involved in a strike is the conspicuous feature of the announcement. Now, at least two members of the Board are fully aware that there is not the remotest possibility of the organization becoming in any way involved in a strike, because they know that the charter granted when the teachers organized prohibits strikes, and the laws of the American Federation of Labor gives the organization absolute control over its own affairs and prevents outside interference of any kind whatever.

Another highly amusing piece of hypocrisy on the part of the members of the Board is the statement that the teachers are called upon to instruct the children of all the people of the city without regard for whether the parents believe in unionism or oppose it, and that, therefore, the teachers should not belong to a union or be connected with organized labor in any way. If this principle is a sound one and worthy of being enforced in this instance, then why is it perfectly proper for teachers who may be Jews or Gentiles, Catholics or Baptists, Republicans or Democrats, protectionists or free traders to instruct the children of all the people of the city? Will any fair and reasonable human being assert that there is any difference whatever? Is there any more likelihood that a teacher who is a member of a union will endeavor to inculcate in the minds of pupils union ideas than there is that a protectionist will aim to promote the cause of protection or that a Jew or a Gentile will crowd forward in the classroom their beliefs? And if there is no great difference, why should a rule be promulgated in the one instance and not in the other? Honesty demands some concrete answer to these questions, and if there is any department in our municipal government where absolute honesty should prevail that department is the Department of Education where the future citizens of the Republic are receiving the foundation upon which they must build the governmental structure of the days that are to come. The school department surely is no place for the cheap manipulations of shyster politicians who love themselves better than anything else in the world and who will perpetrate any wrong to gratify their own selfishness.

Future moves in this matter will be watched with critical eyes and aroused interest by the people of San Francisco who want their children to be given the very greatest service possible, and who know that in the past splendid teachers who were in love with their profession and who would have liked to continue in it, have had to retire, and that as a direct consequence the children have been in many instances instructed by inferior teachers. Still the Board of Education would deny teachers the right to organize for their protection.

This is a matter of vital concern and if politics is to be played in the school department, in the last analysis, the people will be masters and decide the question as it should be decided.

FLUCTUATING SENTIMENTS

In spite of the stories circulated throughout the country by newsgathering agencies in the interest of the Steel Trust to the contrary, the steel mills are still closed down and steel production is less than 40 per cent normal. The campaign of falsehood has not served the purpose its authors anticipated and the striking workers were not stampeded to return to work.

The union label, symbolizing as it does the conditions which the union itself is established to secure and maintain, is proof that these conditions obtain in the making of the article upon which it appears. Firm names, brands, trademarks, and other devices by which products are advertised may lose their original significance through changes in the fortunes of those who own them. The union label, being owned by the union and subject exclusively to its control, represents the same thing always, namely, fair wages and hours, clean workshops, and good workmanship.

That there is harmony between the openshopper and the I. W. W. on a number of points is clear. Both oppose the principle of collective bargaining and both would rule by force. One cares nothing about the union shop and the other opposes it. One stands for the "dictatorship of the proletariat," and the other for the "dictatorship of the industrial baron." Both are autocrats and opposed to democracy. Both think that the measure of progress is the amount of noise made. Take your choice of the two. The only difference between them is in name, and a "rose by any other name would smell as sweet."

The San Francisco Board of Education, composed of five members, one of whom has been very busy at election time giving out the statement that he was a union man, last Friday gave the citizens of this city a taste of the kind of democracy they believe in by passing resolutions opposing the Federation of Teachers and practically ordering its dissolution. The Superintendent of Schools, the alleged union man, voted for the resolution which denies to the teachers of our schools the privilege of belonging to an organization for the betterment of their conditions, something that all real union men and women advocate. The labor movement will not allow this action to go unchallenged.

Repetition is good for the soul. Hungary had a fighting trade union movement. This trade union movement drove out a Bolshevik dictatorship led by Bela Kun. Russia had no trade union movement capable of such energetic action. Russia is swamped in Bolshevik tyranny. Some people in America talk of the labor movement as an autocratic movement. They talk of the tyranny of labor. What rot! Trade unionism is as truly democratic as anything human society knows anything about. Trade unions cannot live, except in perverted and smothered shape, unless there is democratic government. Trade unionism can not preserve itself unless democracy is preserved. Trade unionism cannot survive under the autocracy of a Lenin any more than under the autocracy of a czar. Trade unionism is the healthiest thing democracy can have within it. It is the greatest purifying agent. It is the agent of progress and development and improvement. If you should ever come across a trade unionist who is wobbling towards the tragic foolishness called Bolshevism, tell him these truths. They will be good for his soul.

WIT AT RANDOM

"You charge too much admission to this pier."

"But the music, the ocean—"

"The music part is all well enough, but I'm paying my hotel for the use of the ocean."—Judge.

A man stepped up to Henry Ward Beecher one day and said, "Sir, I am an evolutionist, and I want to discuss the question with you. I am also an annihilationist; I believe that when I die that will be the end of me."

"Thank goodness for that!" said Mr. Beecher, as he walked away and left the man dazed.—London Blighty.

"Jimmy," said the fond mother to her smart eleven-year-old, "what became of that little pie I made for you as a treat yesterday? Did you eat it?"

"No, mama," answered Jimmy, with a grin; "I gave it to my teacher at school instead."

"That was very nice and generous of you, Jimmy," complimented his mother. "And did your teacher eat it?"

"Yes; I think so," answered Jimmy. "She wasn't at school today."—London Tit-Bits.

Mistress—Now, Ada, I want you to show us what you can do tonight. We have a few very special friends coming for a musical evening.

Cook—Well, mum, I 'aven't done any singin' to speak of for years, but as you insists upon it you can put me down for "The 'Oly City!"—London Passing Show.

Parliamentary Candidate — We must grow more wheat and—

Heckler in Crowd—Yes, but what about hay?

Candidate—I'm discussing human food now, but I'll come to your specialty in a moment. —London Opinion.

A teacher was telling her class little stories in natural history, and she asked if anyone could tell her what a ground-hog was. Up went a little hand waving frantically.

"Well, Tommy, you may tell us what a ground-hog is."

"Please, ma'am, it's a sausage."—Ottawa Evening Citizen.

"Who is that poor fellow with the guards watching him?" asked the visitor to the penitentiary.

"Oh, he's a desperate criminal," replied the warden. "He's doing twenty years. He wrecked a train."

"And who is that trusty who seems to have so many privileges?" asked the visitor.

"Oh, he's a financier," replied the warden. "He is doing two years. He wrecked a railroad."—Cincinnati Enquirer.

"So you want to be my son-in-law, do you?" asked the man, with as much fierceness as he could assume.

"Well," said the young man, "I don't particularly want to, but I suppose I shall have to be if I marry your daughter."

"And so you learned French thoroughly while over there, son?" said the proud father of the returned soldier.

"Sure! I got so I could say 'Hello' and 'Good-night' and order ham and eggs, and I could ask a fellow to lend me money and tell a girl I loved her better'n anything, and that's all a fellow needs in any language."

MISCELLANEOUS

TRUTH.

Truth is eternal, but her affluence,
With endless change is fitted to the hour;
Her mirror is turned forward to reflect
The promise of the future, not the past.
He who would win the name of truly great
Must understand his own age and the next,
And make the present ready to fulfill
Its prophecy, and with the future merge
Gently and peacefully, as wave with wave.
The future works out great men's destinies;
The present is enough for common souls,
Who, never looking forward, are indeed
Mere clay, wherein the footprints of their age
Are petrified forever; better those
Who lead the blind old giant by the hand
From out the pathless desert where he gropes
And set him onward in his darksome way.
I do not fear to follow out the truth,
Albeit along the precipice's edge.
Let us speak plain; there is more force in names
Than most men dream of and a lie may keep
Its throne a whole age longer, if it skulk
Behind the shield of some fair-seeming name.

—James Russell Lowell.

AIMS OF TEACHERS' UNION.

1. To provide means for the legal protection of teachers' interests.
2. To protect teachers against oppressive supervision.
3. To increase the efficiency of the schools in democratic education.
 - (a) By promoting good teaching.
 - (b) By improving the conditions of work.
 - (c) By providing for the systematic study of school problems by teachers.
 - (d) By promoting the participation of teachers in school administration.
 - (e) By encouraging co-operation among the educational forces of the city. (From the Constitution of the New York Teachers' Union.)

CRY "AMERICANISM" NOW.

"Big interests, the cheap John manufacturers, through their liberal immigration laws, scoured the four corners of the earth to secure cheap labor and they got it," says George W. Perkins, president of the Cigarmakers' International Union, writing in the official journal of that organization.

"The thought uppermost in their minds was to get cheap labor regardless of whether they were illiterate, morally degenerate, radicals, bolsheviks, mental incompetents or otherwise. No thought of Americanism or radicalism of the destructive type, the perpetuity of our institutions, our democracy, and our country ever entered their minds. The dollar mark was above country. 'Get the money, honestly if you can; but get it anyway,' seemed to be their slogan.

"This same gentry, with the American flag in one hand and their bank roll in the other, have set up a howl heard from coast to coast demanding that some of the immigrants that they broke their backs to get here be deported, and a certain percentage of those who formerly demanded absolutely unrestricted immigration, except of the insane and dependent, are now with a look-wise expression, demanding that our immigration laws be amended."

Stated in concrete terms, the union label is powerful because it accomplishes by peaceful means, with absolute certainty and at little cost, that which the strike and boycott seek to accomplish, always at great cost and sacrifice.

BOMBAST AND RECKLESSNESS.

By Chester M. Wright.

Two men high in the Government during the war have recently made statements reflecting upon the integrity of the trade union movement which their own experience with labor during the war should have taught them were untrue. These men were William C. Redfield, former Secretary of Commerce, and Charles Piez, formerly of the Emergency Fleet Corporation.

Mr. Piez is most extreme in his statement. At a meeting of the American Mining Congress he said:

"At this time organized labor is stronger in membership and stronger in solidarity than ever before in its history. There is evident in its method and its aims none of the care and consideration that should attend the exercise of great power. It has thrown caution to the winds, and is prepared to wreck the state itself in its blind intent to follow the course laid by radicalism."

If Mr. Piez knows that the American labor movement is prepared to wreck the state he should produce the proof and if he doesn't know it he should make no such statement. As a matter of fact, a great part of the energy of the trade movement today is expended in fighting that destructive philosophy which has crept in among us to undermine our institutions.

Mr. Herbert Hoover, who ought to know something about his subject, points out that the trade unions were mainly responsible for driving Bela Kun's Bolshevik government out of Hungary. Upon the collapse of the Kerensky government, long before Mr. Hoover made his discovery, Samuel Gompers said that if there had been a well organized trade union movement in Russia there would have been no Bolshevik success.

Mr. Piez falls headlong as a prey to that state of mind which breeds extremism of statement. He evidently is excited and when excited many persons forget facts and get careless with the truth. In some calmer moment he ought to have the grace to admit his rashness and inaccuracy.

The American labor movement is most deeply concerned with the whole situation that has to do with the stability of America. It appreciates thoroughly the menace of the Bolshevik threat. It believes implicitly, however, that where democracy lives, and justice prevails, there can never be any Bolshevik success. The great mass of organized wage earners in America shun Bolshevism. They know what it means and they know why they want none of it. Bolshevism has its chief supporters in two classes—the immigrant population and the "intellectual" freaks.

Take the trade unions out of America and Bolshevism might sweep the country tomorrow. With the trade unions free to act, free to grow, free to participate democratically in the free life of a democratic nation and no Bolshevism can ever set up the standard of success.

Mr. Piez is invited to go to some quiet place for ten or fifteen minutes of earnest thought. Any person who thinks honestly for that length of time will arrive at the conclusion that what Mr. Piez told the Mining Congress is ridiculous and the cheapest kind of gallery play.

Mr. Redfield was less bombastic. "We seem reluctantly forced to admit," he said, speaking of the steel and coal strikes, "that the stoppage of work was deliberate, undertaken at a time when production was vital to the nation in order that two separate relatively small groups, not unanimous among themselves, might have their own gains enhanced even through the nation's distress."

Has Mr. Redfield read the report of the Senate committee that investigated the steel strike? Has he followed the coal conferences in Wash-

ington? Or does he just gather up words and hurl them forth regardless? Cabinet training should have taught him caution.

Why does nobody think to state the case this way? "We seem forced to conclude that the refusal of the employers to negotiate was deliberate, made at a time when production was vital to the nation in order that their own gains might be enhanced even through the nation's distress."

The right of workers to call for and secure the opportunity to negotiate is conceded by most of the civilized world. Every phase of civilization has been burdened and disgraced by a segment that clung to the age before it. The present phase of civilization is so burdened. There are some employers who think and act after the manner of the old time baron in the big house on the hill. A few still cling to the ambitious role of heavenly trusteeship in belated imitation of the late Mr. Baer. To them the welfare of the nation is a matter distinctly secondary to their own profit.

The trade union movement fought pacifism and pro-Germanism and Bolshevism throughout the war. It is exactly the same trade union movement now that it was then—only a year ago. It is fighting Bolshevism today. It will continue to fight Bolshevism, both among the foolish, the blind and the ignorant, and among the reactionaries whose greed affords Bolshevism so much of its opportunity.

DRAFTSMEN.

Draftsmen's Union No. 11, has elected the following officers: President, C. M. Fanning; vice-president, H. B. Peterson; recording secretary, E. E. McCartney; financial secretary, J. E. Genuing; treasurer, R. Bischofberger; guide, M. B. Backerud; sergeant-at-arms, F. Kwast; business manager, W. J. Wilkinson; trustee, W. C. Pidge; examiners, F. Kwast, F. W. Brown; executive committee, J. D. Coons, C. M. Fanning, L. A. Schroeder, T. F. O'Brien, F. G. Munk, J. F. Coughlan, R. A. McLaughlin, W. C. Pidge, C. W. Schmitts, F. L. Emerson; delegates to Bay Cities Metal Trades Council, James Flynn, E. E. McCartney, G. A. Wood, F. G. Maus, R. Bischofberger; delegates to Labor Council, J. J. Casey, E. E. McCartney, J. F. Coughlan; delegate to Label Section, J. J. Hay.

IN BEHALF OF CONSUMERS.

The Labor Council has sent a communication to Governor Stephens in which it requests that in the event the Governor convenes the Legislature in special session he include in the call the subject of legislation in behalf of consumers, to the end that the present high cost of living may be reduced.

WANT LAW ENFORCED.

Upon the recommendation of its law and legislative committee, the Labor Council has addressed a communication to the Chief of Police requesting him to instruct policemen to enforce the laws prohibiting the overcrowding and blocking of passageways of moving picture and vaudeville theaters.

ORGANIZING CAMPAIGN.

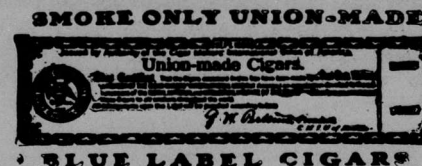
A campaign of organization among retail clerks in Santa Rosa is to be started in that city Sunday by W. G. Desepte of San Francisco, first vice-president of the International Retail Clerks' Protective Association.

GROCERY CLERKS.

The Retail Grocery Clerks' Union will hold a special meeting in the Labor Temple on Friday evening, January 2, at 8 o'clock, when the new officers will be installed and final action taken on the proposed assessments.

Fleischmann's Yeast

ALWAYS DEPENDABLE
For Sale at All Grocers

**A Voluntary Adjustment**

In big homes with spacious lawns, a complement of servants and several bath rooms, the consumption of water is sometimes very heavy.

It is not always possible, in such cases, for our service department to tell whether heavy meter registration is due to waste or to normal use.

Take for instance the water delivery to a large house over-looking the Golden Gate.

In June, July and August delivery ranged from 9,000 to 12,000 cubic feet—bills from \$18 to \$26. This was heavy enough to suggest the possibility of waste or leakage, yet not altogether too heavy for the normal uses of so large a house.

But the September delivery was 29,700 cubic feet—222,750 gallons! The bill was \$64.01.

This removed all doubt. No home could consume that much water. Water was leaking to an enormous extent.

Note what happened when the leak was repaired: The October consumption was 1800 cubic feet, and the bill was \$4.97.

We voluntarily made a liberal adjustment on that big September bill, dividing the loss with the consumer.

Why?

Because it is our policy to encourage consumers to stop waste.

Because we don't care to charge for waste when a genuine effort is made to curtail it.

Because we value your good will and aim to give you "useful service."

SPRING VALLEY
WATER COMPANY

FOOD COSTS INCREASE.

The United States Bureau of Labor Statistics reports that in September, 1919, the cost of 22 articles of food for which weights were secured was 6 per cent higher than in September of last year, but there was a decrease of 2 per cent in September, 1919, as compared with August last.

During the 12 months from September, 1918, to September, 1919, coffee and prunes increased 61 per cent each; onions, 30 per cent; raisins, 26 per cent; rice, 20 per cent; cheese, 19 per cent; sugar, 15 per cent; lard, 14 per cent; butter, 11 per cent; canned salmon, fresh milk and potatoes, 10 per cent each; eggs, 8 per cent; flour, 7 per cent; ham and tea, 6 per cent each; hens, 5 per cent; and bread, 2 per cent. Articles which decreased were: Navy beans, 27 per cent; plate beef, 17 per cent; chuck roast, 11 per cent; lamb, 6 per cent; round steak and rib roast, 5 per cent each; corn meal, 3 per cent; sirloin steak, 2 per cent; and bacon, 1 per cent. Pork chops decreased less than five-tenths of 1 per cent.

LESSON FROM STEEL STRIKE

One lesson that has been driven home to the workers because of the steel strike is the power municipal executives wield in administering laws, says the Amalgamated Journal, official magazine of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel and Tin Workers.

"Laws have been so framed," says Editor Ben I. Davis, "that a mayor or burgess can laugh at the right of citizenship, guaranteed by State and Federal constitutions. Under the pretense of preserving law and order these officials have the power to impose the greatest injustices upon men who never had a blemish upon their community life.

"There is a mighty task and responsibility before the working men of this country. They must right this wrong. In the first place they must pay attention to who they cast their votes for for mayor, sheriff, governor, judges. They must see to it that corporation men do not in the future get their votes as they have been getting them in the past.

"The workers must try to have these unjust class laws that are being used against them in this strike repealed. Class laws enslave, they bind the lives of the workers with conditions that degrade their Americanism."

TEACHERS DRIVEN OUT.

The most effective method of destroying the teaching profession is the present policy of refusing to meet increased costs of living, says School Life, issued by the United States Bureau of Education.

This publication shows that the United States Bureau of Labor Statistics' figures call for \$1100 a year as the lowest that a single woman can live in health and decency and that \$2250 is absolutely necessary for a man, wife and normal family of three children.

"Most of the teachers' salaries schedules recently adopted do not even meet this minimum requirement for a single woman," continues School Life. "And as for meeting the needs of a normal married person with dependents, the schedules go on assuming that none such will come into the schools. The mere fact that the cost of living has exactly doubled since 1913, and that anything less than doubling salaries is to make them lower than before, does not seem to have penetrated.

"If there is any surer way of destroying the teaching profession than by the present method of starving the teachers, it is not clear what that is. Men simply will not go into a profession that forever bars them from the possibilities of normal family life and a decent living, and as the opportunities of women grow greater, increasingly few really capable women will enter upon teaching."

FAVORS STRIKE TRIBUNAL.

Governor Allen of Kansas has called a special session of the State Legislature to consider industrial questions. He urges the creation of a tribunal composed of men of "integrity and unapproachable character" who will adjust grievances of the workers. Neither employers nor wage earners would be represented on this tribunal.

The governor refers to arbitration as a "seventeenth century method" because "it becomes a sort of industrial gamble as to which side has the advantage with the third member of the board."

The governor says the personal rights of men must not be interfered with, but that "government must have the power of final judgment." The governor does not indicate that he considers the right to strike a personal right.

SUGAR GOUGERS FREED.

Attorney General Palmer announces that the Government will not attempt to control the distribution and sale of sugar after December 31st. This means that sugar dealers will have a free hand and that undoubtedly the price of this commodity will soar.

The Attorney General says the Government will prosecute dealers who demand "an unjust or unreasonable profit."

As the Government has permitted coal owners to charge profits that range from 15 to 800 per cent, according to Secretary of the Treasury Glass, and from 15 to 2000 per cent, according to former Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo, it would be interesting to know what constitutes "an unjust and unreasonable profit."

DRAFT SHOWS ILLITERACY.

In his annual report Secretary of the Interior Lane made this reference to illiteracy in the United States:

"Twenty-five per cent of the 1,600,000 men between 21 and 31 years of age who were first drafted into our army could neither read nor write our language and tens of thousands could not speak it or understand it."

The cabinet official raised a warning note

against the continued neglect of American manpower and the refusal of this country to take advantage of its natural resources. Water power, minerals and reclamation are included under this head.

Mr. Lane says 150,000 demobilized soldiers have applied for public lands, and that the Government is justified in doing for soldiers what it would do for no other classes.

NO MILK FOR CHILDREN.

There are over 300,000 undernourished children in New York who are ready victims of tuberculosis declared Health Commissioner Copeland, who notified milk distributors that if they did not lower the price of milk, relief will be found in some other way. The medical man said milk is absolutely necessary for children and he cited statistics to prove that more than 30 per cent of New York City's children are undernourished.

Two of the largest milk concerns in the East were represented by officials who declined to give information as to their profits.

WHY THEY OPPOSE JAPS.

When organized labor was demanding exclusion of the Japanese 20 years ago many newspapers and organizations that now demand exclusion were "deaf, dumb, blind and paralyzed," says the Citizen, owned by the Los Angeles trade union movement.

"But there's a reason," continues the labor paper. "When the slant-eyed Orientals first commenced to swarm to this State they were willing to work for low wages. Now they are entering all lines of business and seriously interfering with the profits of men who do not work with their hands. Hence the howl. They were a blessing when they cut wages; they are a curse since they cut profits."


The union label is the unmistakable sign of practical co-operation between employer and employee. The demand for the union label completes the relationship necessary to the most effective practice of co-operation by making the purchaser also a partner in the business.

MOGUL

UNION MADE

Overalls

More Wear For The Money



Men who have real work to do, appreciate the comfort and durability of Mogul overalls. You needn't spare Moguls: they are built to resist wear and strain.

All Sizes at All Dealers

WESTERN UNION MANUFACTURING COMPANY
 32 Battery Street
 San Francisco, Calif.
 Kansas City, Mo.
 Dallas, Tex. Sedalia, Mo.

SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

Synopsis of Minutes of the Regular Meeting Held December 19, 1919.

Meeting called to order at 8 p. m., by President Bonsor.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion, with the correction under head of Communications—from Kelleher & Browne, to read: "inclosing affidavits which deny charges made that they were having their work made by Chinese."

Credentials—Laundry Wagon Drivers—Chas. D. Steele, T. R. Angove, H. Washburn, F. L. Thompson. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—From the following unions inclosing donations for unions on strike: Marine Gasoline Engineers, Egg Inspectors, Waiters, Garment Workers, Musicians, Cap Makers, Watchmen, Cooks No. 44, Retail Shoe Clerks, Stage Employees, Tannery Workers and Ladies' Garment Workers. Emporium Boycott—Ladies' Garment Workers, Cooks No. 44. From State Harbor Commission, with reference to wages of Pavers and Trackmen. Telegram from Congressman Herschman, with reference to the Mason resolution. From Congressmen Barbour and Rader on the Mason resolution. From Civil Service Commission, stating it will hold examinations for market inspectors in the very near future. From the Chief of the Police Department, relative to Theatres and Moving Picture Houses. From Brewery Workmen, regarding assessment for unions on strike. From Tailors' Union No. 80, thanking affiliated unions for assistance.

Referred to Executive Committee—From Allied Culinary Workers, requesting that Herbert's Bachelor Grill be placed on the "We don't patronize list" of the Council. From Photo Workers' Union, request for a boycott on the Hartsook Studio. Wage scale of Retail Clerks No. 432.

Requests Complied With—From Newspaper Writers' Union, requesting the Council to arrange a meeting with the Publishers for them. From the Oil Workers' Union, Fellows, Calif., protesting against the establishment of State Constabulary.

Resolutions—From the Waterfront Workers' Federation, protesting against a dual organization of Longshoremen, and pledging support to Riggers and Stevedores' Union. Moved that the resolutions be adopted; carried.

Resolutions—Submitted by Delegates Bonsor and O'Connell, condemning the autocratic and un-American attitude of the Fire Commission and the Board of Education, relative to the Firemen's Union and the Teachers' Federation, and pledging the Council's unqualified support to the end that the San Francisco Federation of Teachers No. 61 and the Local Fire Fighters retain their unions and the American right to organize under the banner of the American Federation of Labor. Moved, resolutions be adopted; carried.

Whereas, The City Board of Education on this date, December 19, 1919, adopted a resolution in effect prohibiting teachers in the local school department from affiliating with organized labor; and

Whereas, A resolution of similar import was recently adopted by the Board of Fire Commissioners, affecting members of the local fire department; and

Whereas, It is suggested that such action is prompted by fear that these city employees may strike at some future date; and

Whereas, The San Francisco Federation of Teachers, No. 61, and the local union of Fire Fighters are opposed to the use of the strike

weapon by their members, and the respective constitutions of these organizations prohibit any consideration of strike action by their members; and

Whereas, San Francisco Labor Council is unalterably opposed to the use of the strike weapon by either school teachers or firemen; and

Whereas, The fundamental principles of the American Federation of Labor are based upon the right of all wage-earners to join trade unions for their economic welfare; therefore be it

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled this 19th day of December, 1919, condemns this autocratic and un-American attitude of the Fire Commissioners and the Board of Education, in the use of such methods of invading the personal liberty of men and women city employees and forbidding them to exercise their legal rights in associating themselves together and affiliating with the American Federation of Labor; further

Resolved, That we consider such action on the part of these two departments as a deliberate attack upon the San Francisco Labor Movement and the American Federation of Labor; further

Resolved, That the San Francisco Labor Council demands that the City Government and its various departments responsible for these acts correct this intolerable condition; further

Resolved, That the Labor Council pledges its unqualified support to the end that the San Francisco Federation of Teachers No. 61, and the Local Union of Fire Fighters retain their unions and the American right to organize under the banner of the American Federation of Labor; and be it further

Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the Mayor, the Board of Education, Board of Fire Commissioners, and the Press.

Reports of Unions—Tailors—Reiterate statement regarding Kelleher & Browne having clothes made by Asiatics. Cooks—Will hold first annual ball at California Hall, Feb. 22, 1920. Bottlers—Have levied assessment for striking unions. Bakery Wagon Drivers—Have levied assessment. Butchers—Reported the Fair Market in the Mission, unfair to the Butchers' Union; requested assistance from unionists. Waiters—Have six memberships in the Co-operative League; requested other unions to take an interest. Iron Trades—Requested unions to send donations more liberally. Teamsters No. 85—Contributed \$2000; full assessment to date. Laundry Workers—Have contributed \$1000 to date. Glass Blowers—Have levied assessment. Cemetery Workers—Have levied assessment. Retail Drivers—Jewel Tea Company still unfair; the Western Tea Company is fair. Municipal Carmen—Are against the discontinuing of transferring privileges at Kearny and Market, and Geary and Polk streets.

Moved that the rules of Council be suspended and that the Secretary be instructed to compile a list of unions paying the assessment and those not paying; carried

The chair introduced Mr L. V. Lampson, who addressed the Council on the activities of the International Federation of Teachers.

Executive Committee—In the matter of the Grocery Clerks complaint against the store of Feldheim Bros., at the request of Delegate Despte the matter was laid over to afford him an

Phone Market 3285

P. BENEDETTI, Manager

UNION FLORIST

Formerly of 25 Fourth Street

Funeral Work a Specialty at Lowest Prices

Orders Promptly Attended to

3617 SIXTEENTH STREET NEAR MISSION STREET

When you think of Furniture think of
FRIEDMAN'S
EASY PAYMENTS

Furniture
Carpets
Rugs

Draperies
Stoves
Heaters

Your Word's Good
For Credit

M. Friedman & Co.

271 POST STREET, NEAR STOCKTON

The Biggest Furniture House on the
Pacific Coast

Herman's Hats

UNION MADE



2396 Mission Street

at Twentieth

Summerfield & Haines

Union-Made
CLOTHING

Cor. Agents
Sixth & Market CARHARTT OVERALLS

The San Francisco Savings and Loan Society

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

Savings 526 CALIFORNIA STREET, SAN FRANCISCO

Commercial Member of the Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco

Member of the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco

Mission Branch, Mission and 21st Sts.

Park-Presidio Dist. Branch, Clement and 7th Ave.

Haight St. Branch, Haight and Belvedere Sts.

JUNE 30, 1919.

Assets \$60,509,192.14

Deposits 57,122,180.22

Capital Actually Paid Up 1,000,000.00

Reserve and Contingent Funds 2,387,011.92

Employees' Pension Fund 306,852.44

OFFICERS:

John A. Buck, President; George Tourny, Vice-Pres. and Manager; A. H. R. Schmidt, Vice-Pres. and Cashier; E. T. Kruse, Vice-President; A. H. Muller, Secretary; Wm. D. Newhouse, Assistant Secretary; William Herrmann, Assistant Cashier; G. A. Belcher, Assistant Cashier; Geo. Schammel, Assistant Cashier; R. A. Lauenstein, Assistant Cashier; C. W. Heyer, Manager Mission Branch; W. C. Heyer, Manager Park-Presidio District Branch; O. F. Paulsen, Manager Haight St. Branch; Goodfellow, Eells, Moore & Orrick, Gen. Attorneys. Board of Directors—John A. Buck, George Tourny, E. T. Kruse, A. H. R. Schmidt, I. N. Walter, Hugh Goodfellow, A. Haas, E. N. Van Bergen, Robert Dollar, E. A. Christensen, L. S. Sherman.

Attend to your Christmas Shopping NOW at



Sorensen Co.

Phone Kearny 2017

715 MARKET STREET, Above Third Street, San Francisco

JEWELERS, WATCHMAKERS, OPTICIANS

All Watch Repairing Guaranteed

opportunity to circulate a petition in the neighborhood of the store. On the complaint of Retail Clerks regarding several stores in the Mission District, the same was referred to Secretary O'Connell to take up with Bro. Griffin in behalf of the organization. In the matter of telegram from Wm. R. Hearst, with reference to his attitude toward the organization of Newspaper Writers, the Secretary was instructed to draft a suitable reply and forward it to him. Report concurred in.

Publicity Committee—Labor submitted a report, requesting the Council to approve its change of name from that of the Anti-Emporium Committee, and reporting activities up to date. Next meeting to be held Saturday, December 27th, at 8 p. m. Report concurred in.

Auditing Committee—Reported favorably on all bills and warrants were ordered drawn for same.

Moved that Mr. Langdon Davies and Mrs. Monitor Ewer, be granted the privilege of the floor; carried. They addressed the Council on the activities of the British labor and political movement of Great Britain.

New Business—Moved to instruct the Law and Legislative Committee to investigate the matter at once of transfers on Municipal Railroad; carried.

Moved to place Steffen and Shuey Jewelers on the unfair list; carried.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

LABEL SECTION.

Minutes of Meeting Held Wednesday, December 17th, 1919.

Meeting called to order at 8:20 by President P. C. Hanson with all officers present but: S. P. Kane, Al. Condrette and D. J. Grace.

Minutes of previous meeting approved as read except that Bro. Brundage was excused and that the Cannoneer Ball Quarter Cards did not bear the Label of the Bill Posters instead of the All-ied Printing Trades Label.

Credentials—From Cooks' Helpers Union No. 110 for Bro. Geo. Bown, Bro. E. M. Gibson from Printing Pressmen No. 24, and Bro. F. D. Lewis from Grocery Clerks No. 648, were seated pending the sending in of their credentials.

Communications—From Labor Council referred to Label Section a circular letter from the Metal Polishers' Union No. 44 of Newark, N. J., requesting organized labor not to patronize the Red Devil Tool Company of Irvington, N. J., who make a specialty on ship joint pliers and side cutters. Referred to Label Agent to take up with hardware merchants and Unions using these tools. From the United Garment Workers of America, Local No. 261, stating that merchants handle only two or three styles and say that is all they can get out of fifty-eight different styles of Union Made "Bell Brand Collars," the local requests the support of all trade unionists to demand the "Bell Brand Collars." Referred to the Labor Clarion. From the Consumers' Co-operative League enclosing the Membership Card and some literature, filed. From the St. Louis Label Trades Section, minutes of November 14th and 28th. Filed. From the Labor Publicity Committee of the San Francisco Labor Council requesting the privilege of using the two bulletin boards for the purpose of advertising to the trade union people of San Francisco that the Emporium is unfair to organized labor. Same granted.

Reports of Unions—Grocery Clerks report that they will quit at six p. m. every night during the holiday season and will not work on Christmas or New Year's Day. Printing Pressmen report that the Curran Theatre and others were letting out their programs to the lowest bidder who generally was a non-union printer. Label Agent instructed to investigate. Culinary work-

ers report that the Owl Restaurant on Market street, near the Ferry was still unfair to them, request a demand for the Union House Card. Tailors report that conditions are still the same and not to patronize any merchant tailor unless he can display the Tailors' "Union Shop Card." Bill Posters report that hereafter all stands will display their Union Label. Ladies' Auxiliary of Machinists' Union report that man at the hall in which they meet has not joined the Janitors' Union. Office Employees report that they are about to organize the office help of the Pacific Co-operative League.

Trustees—Report favorable on all bills.

Delegate to the Co-operative League—That he attended the meeting of December 11th, at which there was a good gathering, but believes that for what the League stands for no hall in the city would be big enough to meet in; that the League was looking for members and every trades unionist should read and study and investigate the principles and object of the League and they sure would be members.

Nomination of Officers—President, B. A. Brundage; Vice-President, Mrs. Mary Ashton; Secretary, W. A. Desepte; Secretary-Treasurer, G. J. Plate; Sergeant-at-Arms, M. E. Kirby; Trustees: Augusta Burkett, I. P. Beban. Agitation Committee: A. C. Sheahan, David Schoot, T. J. Mahoney. Delegate to Consumers' League, Augusta Burkett. After some debate as to the provisions made as to the election of the Label Agent it was moved, seconded and carried that the incoming Agitation Committee outline its agitation policy for the coming year in which the Label Agent is or is not included and in the interim he holds his office.

Election of Officers—There being no opposition for any of the offices the Secretary cast a ballot for the above named nominees and the President declared them elected for the ensuing term.

New Business—Brother Kirby of the Shoe Clerks asked that the letter on holiday buying be read. He objected that the clerks' card was not mentioned, although it stated to buy only in union stores. Two other delegates protested to giving Eagleson & Co. the publicity of having their name appear. It was stated that their name was mentioned only after you were told, "If you cannot find union label neckwear AT YOUR STORE," to go to the store that was sure to have it. It was further stated that even if this firm was laying in a stock of union made goods for personal and business reasons it was supplying a demand that as yet no other merchant has seen fit to do, namely, supplying trade unionists with union label goods. It was moved, seconded and carried that the caption "You are urged to demand the union label, card and button," be printed on all letters or circulars issued by the Label Section. Through the request of the Bill Posters' Union a circular letter was drafted by them to be sent to all theatre managers and circus proprietors relative to their label on that class of poster work.

Good of the Section—Brother Kidwell at this time reported that the Commissary store would

be opened to the public within the next few days, Bills—From Labor Clarion, \$1.30; Donaldson P. & P. Co., \$22.25; E. G. Puehrer, \$2.50; from Special Fund, \$31.25.

There being no further business the meeting adjourned at 10 p. m.

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

Orpheum

O'FARRELL STREET
Bet. Powell and Stockton
MATINEE EVERY DAY

Week Beginning This Sunday Afternoon

A GREAT NEW HOLIDAY BILL
GUS EDWARDS (Himself), America's Popular Composer-Producer-Actor-Manager, presenting "A Welcome Home Song Revue," supported by Vincent O'Donnell "The Kid McCormack," Hazel and Alice Furness and Newly Found Protégés; ERNEST EVANS & GIRLS in "A Smart Divertissement"; ARNAUT BROTHERS, The Loving Birds; GALLAGHER & MARTIN in "Sweaters"; MARSHALL MONTGOMERY, Extraordinary Ventriloquist supported by Edna Courtney; JACK OSTERMAN in 15 Minutes of Something; THE JORDAN GIRLS, Comely Wireists; HOWARD'S SPECTACLE; FORD SISTERS in their Great Terpsichorean Sensation, "Frolics of 1920," with their own Orchestra.

Evening Prices, 15c, 25c, 50c, 75c, \$1.00.

Matinee Prices (Except Saturdays, Sundays and Holidays), 15c, 25c, 50c.

PHONE DOUGLAS 70.

THE STANDARD SINCE 1884

"Lundstrom"

HATS

UNION MADE AND MADE HERE

First in Quality — STORES — First in Style

1126 Market 2640 Mission
605 Kearny 26 Third
Factory, 1114 Mission

FURNITURE CARPETS STOVES
DRAPERIES

on the
EASIEST TERMS

EASTERN OUTFITTING CO.

1017 Market Street, Above Sixth

We Give and Redeem American Trading
Stamps.

Square Deal GODEAU FUNERAL SERVICE

A San Francisco firm using California materials and employing San Franciscans—a friend to the laboring man when he needs a friend. Independent of the Trust.

Saves you one-half trust prices.

Julius S. Godeau

Undertaker and Embalmer

41 VAN NESS AVE PHONE MARKET 711



VISIT THE LARGEST HARDWARE STORE IN THE MISSION—

Wolfe Lumber & Hardware Co.

19th and Folsom Sts.

Phone Mission 38

Automobile Accessories

FISHING
HUNTING } LICENSES

MAZDA LAMPS FORD PARTS

SKAT, 3 CANS FOR 25c

CRESCENT WRENCHES, ALL SIZES

Goodrich Tires and Tubes

PAINTS AND OILS

FISHING TACKLE

SALMON EGGS 35c

Allied Printing Trades Council

Room 302, Labor Temple,
Sixteenth and Capp Streets,
FERDINAND BARBRACK, Secretary.
Telephone Park 7797.
Office Hours—11 A. M. to 1 P. M.

**LIST OF UNION LABEL OFFICES.**

†Intertype Machines.
*Linotype Machines.
*†Linotype and Intertype.
*Monotype Machines.
‡Simplex Machines.

- (72) Alexander, H. M. 48 Third
(126) Ashbury Heights Advance. 1672 Haight
(1) Atlas Press, The. 112 Hyde
(7) *Barry, Jas. H. Co. 1122-1124 Mission
(59) Beck Printing Co., H. L. 340 Sansome
(73) *Belcher & Phillips. 515 Howard
(14) Ben Franklin Press. 140 Second
(89) Bolte, C. N. 440 Sansome
(195) Borgel & Downie. 370 Second
(69) Brower & Co., Marcus. 346 Sansome
(3) *Brunt, Walter N. 766 Mission
(4) Buckley & Curtin. 739 Market
(93) California Printing Co. 165 Jessie
(176) *California Press. 340 Sansome
(71) Canessa Printing Co. 708 Montgomery
(87) Chase & Rae. 1185 Church
(39) *Collins, C. J. 3358 Twenty-second
(42) Cottle Printing Co. 3262 Twenty-second
(179) *Donaldson Publishing Co. 568 Clay
(18) Eagle Printing Co. 59 McAllister
(46) Eastman & Co. 220 Kearny
(54) Elite Printing Co. 3459 Eighteenth
(62) Eureka Press, Inc. 440 Sansome
(146) Excelsior Press. 275 Eighth
(101) Francis-Valentine Co. 777 Mission
(203) *Franklin Linotype Co. 509 Sansome
(75) Gille Co. 818 Mission
(17) Golden State Printing Co. 42 Second
(5) Guedet Printing Co. 344 Kearny
(27) Hall-Kohnke Co. 565 Mission
(127) *Halle, R. H. 261 Bush
(20) Hancock Bros. 47-49 Jessie
(158) *Hansen Printing Co. 584 California
(60) *Hinton, W. M. 641 Stevenson
(150) *International Printing Co. 330 Jackson
(168) *Lanson & Lauray. 534 Jackson
(227) Lasky, I. 1203 Fillmore
(108) Levison Printing Co. 1540 California
(84) Liberty Press. 25 Fremont
(135) Lynch, Jas. T. 3390 Eighteenth
(23) *Majestic Press. 315 Hayes
(37) Marshall, J. C. 485 Pine
(95) *Martin Linotype Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(68) Mitchell & Goodman. 363 Clay
(206) *Moir Printing Company. 440 Sansome
(48) Monarch Printing Co. 1216 Mission
(24) Morris & Sheridan Co. 343 Front
(91) McNicoll, John R. 215 Leidesdorff
(208) *Neubarth & Co., J. J. 25 Jessie
(32) *Norton, R. H. 5716 Geary
(52) *Overland Publishing Co. 259 Minna
(104) Owl Printing Co. 565 Commercial
(81) *Pernau Publishing Co. 753 Market
(70) *Phillips & Van Orden Co. 509-521 Howard
(88) *†Polyglot Printing Co. 118 Columbus Ave.
(143) †Progress Printing Co. 516 Mission
(34) Reuter Bros. 513 Valencia
(64) Richmond Banner, The. 320 Sixth Ave.
(61) *Rincon Pub. Co. 641 Stevenson
(26) Roesch Co., Louis. Fifteenth and Mission
(66) Roycroft Press. 461 Bush
(83) Samuel Printing Co. 16 Larkin
(145) †S. F. Newspaper Union. 818 Mission
(125) *Shanley Co., The. 147-151 Minna
(6) Shannon-Conmy Printing Co. 509 Sansome
(15) Simplex System Co. 136 Pine
(29) Standard Printing Co. 324 Clay
(49) Stockwitz Printing Co. 1212 Turk
(63) *Telegraph Press. 69 Turk
(168) Thumler & Rutherford. 117 Grant Ave.
(187) *Town Talk Press. 83 First
(138) Wagner Printing Co. 1105 Mission
(35) Wale Printing Co. 883 Market
(38) *West Coast Publishing Co. 30 Sharon
(43) Western Printing Co. 82 Second
(106) Wilcox & Co. 320 First
(44) *Williams Printing Co. 350 Sansome
(76) Wobbers, Inc. 774 Market
(112) Wolff, Louis A. 64 Elgin Park

BOOKBINDERS AND PAPER RULERS.

- (128) Barry, Edward & Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(205) Bowman & Plimley. 343 Front
(191) Caldwell, Geo. P. & Co. 442 Sansome
(200) Cardoza Co., T. J. 45 Ecker
(210) Dever, Garrity Co. 515 Howard
(224) Foster & Futernick Company. 560 Mission
(231) Houle, A. L. Bindery Co. 509 Sansome
(221) Ingrisich, Louis L. 340 Sansome
(108) Levison Printing Co. 1540 California
(131) Malloye, Frank & Co. 251-253 Bush
(130) McIntyre, John B. 440 Sansome

- (81) Pernau Publishing Co. 751 Market
(195) Stumm, E. C. 675 Stevenson

LABEL MANUFACTURERS.

- (158) Hansen Printing Co. 584 California

GOLD STAMPERS AND EMBOSSEERS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N. 766 Mission
(179) Donaldson Publishing Co. 568 Clay

LITHOGRAPHERS.

- (26) Roesch Co., Louis. Fifteenth and Mission

MAILERS.

- (219) Rightway Mailing Agency. 766 Mission

NEWSPAPERS.

- (126) Ashbury Heights Advance. 1672 Haight
(139) *Blen, S. F. Danish-Norwegian. 340 Sansome
(8) *The Bulletin. 767 Market
(11) *Call and Post, The. New Mtgmy. and Jessie
(25) *Daily News. 340 Ninth
(94) *Journal of Commerce. Cor. Annie and Jessie
(21) Labor Clarion. Sixteenth and Capp
(141) *La Voce del Popolo. 641 Stevenson
(57) *Leader, The. 643 Stevenson
(123) *†L'Italia Daily News. 118 Columbus Ave.
(39) *Mission Enterprise. 3358 Twenty-second
(144) Organized Labor. 1122 Mission
(156) Pacific Coast Merchant. 423 Sacramento
(61) *Recorder, The. 643 Stevenson
(32) *Richmond Record, The. 5716 Geary
(52) *S. F. News Letter. 259 Minna
(7) *Star, The. 1122-1124 Mission
(41) The Seamen's Journal. 59 Clay
(87) Twin Peaks Sentinel. 1185 Church
(38) *Vestkusten, Swedish. 30 Sharon

PRESSWORK.

- (134) Independent Press Room. 348A Sansome
(103) Lyons, J. F. 330 Jackson
(122) Periodical Press Room. 509 Sansome

RUBBER STAMPS.

- (83) Samuel Printing Co. 16 Larkin

BADGES AND BUTTONS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N. 766 Mission

TICKET PRINTERS.

- (20) Hancock Bros. 47-49 Jessie

PHOTO ENGRAVERS.

- (197) Acme Photo-Engraving Co. 259 Minna
(201) Bingley Photo-Engraving Co.
..... New Call Bldg., Annie and Jessie Sts.
(97) Commercial Art Eng. Co. 53 Third
(204) Commercial Photo & Engraving Co. 563 Clay
(31) Drummond, J. A. 245 Mission
(202) Photo Art Engraving Co. 211 Stevenson
(198) S. F. Photo-Engraving Co. 215 Leidesdorff
(209) Salter Bros. 118 Columbus Ave.
(199) Sierra Art and Engraving. 343 Front
(207) Western Process Engraving Co. 76 Second

STEREOTYPERS AND ELECTROTYPERS.

- (212) Hoffschneider Bros. 140 Second

STEEL DIE ENGRAVERS.

- (3) Brunt, Walter N. 766 Mission

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize" list of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of labor unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

- American Building Maintenance Co.
American Tobacco Company.
Cahn, Nickelsburg & Co., boots and shoes.
Economic Laundry, 51 Clara.
Edison Theatre, 27 Powell.
Fairlyland Theatre.
Foreman & Clark, Clothiers, 105 Stockton.
Gorman & Bennett, Grove street.
E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mnfrs, 113 Front.
Great Western Grocery Co., 2255 Clement,
844 Clement, 500 Balboa, 609 Clement,
901 Haight, 5451 Geary.
Gunst, M. A., cigar stores.
Haussler Theatre, 1757 Fillmore.
Jellison's Cafe, 10 Third.
Jewel Tea Company.
Kelleher & Browne, 716 Market.
Levi Strauss & Co., garment makers.
Liberty Theatre, Broadway and Stockton.
McDonald & Collett, Tailors.
National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.
Pacific Box Factory.
Pacific Oil and Lead Works.
Pittsburg-Des Moines Steel Company.
Regent Theatre.
Roseblum & Abrams, tailors, 1105 Market.
Schmidt Lithograph Co.
The Emporium
United Railroads.
United Cigar Stores.
Washington Square Theatre.
Weinstein Co. and M. Weinstein.
White Lunch Cafeteria.
Wyatt & Son, 915 Fillmore.

TYPOGRAPHICAL TOPICS.

The attendance at last Sunday's regular meeting was not large but interest in the business to be transacted was keen and the various topics discussed proved most interesting. The meeting was adjourned at 4:35 p. m.

The secretary-treasurer reported 51 traveling cards received during the month and 31 issued.

Propositions for membership were received from H. Domeniconi, James B. Fleming, F. E. Holbrook, Ellen R. Irwin, Frank Pesce, Louis J. Wolff and Theodore Steffen, Jr.

The following new members were initiated: Walter J. Hoffman, Louis Imarisio, Frank Lauderdale, John T. Lucas, Walter O'Malley, Maxwell R. McMillan (journeymen), A. Danti, Ross W. Lewis, George P. Sorenson, Charles O. Wright (apprentices).

A request was received from Albany Typographical Union to take space in the convention souvenir that will be issued by that union during the meeting of the International Typographical

Brunswick

When Buying Your Phonograph

LET tone decide which phonograph you buy. Hear different makes of records played on each instrument.

Old style phonographs limit you to but one make of record. On The Brunswick you can play them all—and at their best.

For the "Ultona" and the new all-wood "Tone Amplifier" make The Brunswick truly "All phonographs in one." Hear it before you buy. You shall be the judge.

There's a Brunswick dealer near you who will be glad to play this new-day instrument for you. His name and address and beautiful descriptive catalog sent upon request. Write for it.

20 Models and Finishes



The Brunswick-Balke-Collender Co.

Manufacturers — Est. 1845
623 S. Wabash Ave., Chicago, Ill.

1419

Union that will be held in that city next August. The meeting authorized the placing of a half page advertisement in the book.

The usual amount of Red Cross Christmas seals were ordered purchased and the meeting also made its usual donation to the Daily News Christmas tree, which is provided for the little children of San Francisco that Santa Claus forgets.

The executive committee reported to the meeting five changes in the newspaper scale of prices that were insisted upon by President Scott before that official would agree to underwrite the document. The changes had been accepted by the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association. They were agreed to by the union and it was ordered that another edition of the scale be printed and distributed and that persons in possession of the recent issue destroy or turn in same.

The Daily News having asked for a contract, the officers were directed to offer one in exact terms with the existing contract now held by the union with the San Francisco Newspaper Publishers' Association.

A communication from the Anti-Emporium League of San Francisco Labor Council requested that two delegates be sent to the league, and that a small appropriation be made to assist in carrying on the fight that is now being waged against that store. The request was complied with.

Henry Heidelberg gave notice that he would introduce a resolution at the January meeting in opposition to the formation of unions of policemen and firemen.

E. E. Lowe offered an amendment to the Rules of Order that, if adopted, will require unanimous consent for any member to speak more than twice and longer than five minutes on any subject. The amendment will be up for action at the January meeting.

William S. Lunsford, prominent member of Reno Typographical Union, was a caller at headquarters during the week.

Tom Murray is back in the city. He will spend the holiday season with his mother, who lives in San Francisco.

Fred Holderby, a member of No. 21, and one of the first to join the colors, after serving eight months in the Philippines and thirteen months in Siberia, is back at the Presidio. He expects his discharge in a few days.

William F. (Frank) Barry, a pioneer in the printing industry in San Francisco, died Tuesday of this week at his home in Berkeley, Cal., aged 61 years. For many years he was associated in the printing and publishing business with his brother, William H. Barry, editor of the Star.

RATS CAN'T KEEP WARM.

Steel mills at Martin's Ferry, Ohio, are so cold that the rats have deserted these plants, according to a dispatch from that city. This is the story that comes from the Ohio town:

"Hardware men report an exceptional demand for mouse and rat traps this year. One dealer said he had never experienced such a rush for rodent catchers. The steel strike is blamed, as the animals, which had lived about the plants where the furnaces kept them warm, and the scraps from men's lunches provided them with food, are driven elsewhere to find food. Two tin plate mills, where hundreds of rats fattened on the bran used in polishing tin, are idle, causing rats to infest the city."

DIVIDEND NOTICES

Members of Associated Savings Banks of San Francisco.

THE MISSION SAVINGS BANK, Valencia and 16th Sts.—For the half-year ending December 31, 1919, dividends upon all deposits at the rate of four (4) per cent. per annum, will be payable on and after January 2, 1920. Dividends not drawn are added to the deposit account and earn interest from January 1, 1920. Deposits made on or before January 10, 1920, draw interest from January 1, 1920.

JAMES ROLPH, JR., President.

GOD IS RESPONSIBLE.

Workers should be contented with their lot because God has arranged social orders, declared United States Senator Myers this week in one of his usual speeches. The lawmaker is opposed to Government employees joining trade unions and he is an ardent advocate of that brand of "Americanism" that brings shouts of applause from 100 per cent profiteers.

Although white paper is expensive it is believed that publicity of these views on social issues by one of Montana's national representatives will be of interest:

"A great deal of class hostility has been engendered by labor unions. There may be cause for some of it. I think, though, that much of it is due to envy, jealousy or hatred of those who are more fortunate. Many incidents confirm this belief.

"God did not intend that all men should have equal opportunity. Some must be employees. All can not do brain work. Some must do manual work. All men can not be wealthy. Some must possess less than others and some even must be poor.

"Men should be satisfied with the opportunities God has given them; contented with their lot in life and determined to make the most of it and do the best they can instead of feeling envy, jealousy of or hatred of those who are more fortunate, more able and who have more of this world's goods, more success and easier times.

"Each should make the most of life in the lot God has given him."

LIBERTY OF OPINION DEFENDED.

In opposing an act which would give censor powers to the postmaster general, Senator Borah notified his colleagues that "you must get back to the proposition of putting your teachings and your views as to the wisdom, as to the justice of our Government, and our institutions against the views of those who are arrayed against it for ultimate decision in this country. I have no doubt at all about that; and there is not a page of history, from the democracies of Greece to this hour that does not teach the same fact.

"When it comes to acts," continued the Senator, men are responsible for their acts. I am speaking now of expressions of opinion. I want to say, however distasteful it may be to Senators here, that I am one of those who stand against the attempt to repress and to suppress the expression of opinion. I believe in the wisdom, in the patriotism, in the sanity and in the poise of the American people.

"Woodrow Wilson once said, and one of the wisest things he ever said, was, that when a man has a pernicious doctrine the best thing to do is to rent him a public hall and let him express himself; the American people will take care of him."

In reply to statements by Senators that the act was not intended to interfere with the expression of opinion, and that the judiciary committee of the Senate has so declared, Senator Borah said:

"Yes, I was reading Mr. Gompers' speech the other day in which he recounted about 50 instances in which members of the Senate and other public officials declared how a certain law would be construed and how it would be administered, but when it got before Judge Anderson out in Indiana it was construed in a different way and administered in a different way."

CARPENTERS.

At its last meeting Carpenters' Union No. 483, approved a death claim of \$300, paid \$30 in accident benefits, initiated one candidate and admitted five members on clearance cards.

The union label commands the respect and protection of the courts and state.

SAVE ONE-HALF CHRISTMAS STOCK NOW IN

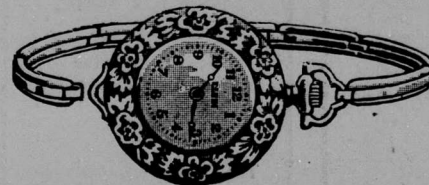
A Small Deposit Will Secure Any Article DIAMONDS, JEWELRY, WATCHES, SILVERWARE, ETC.

A FEW SAMPLES:

Gold Medal, 1915, Waltham, Elgin, Howard and Omega Watches.

Silver Watches, all kinds, \$2.00 up.		Cutto
7 Jewelled American make, regular price.....	\$2.50	\$ 1.49
18 size, Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....	5.00	2.50
7 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....	6.00	3.75
15 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....	8.00	5.00
17 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....	15.00	8.50
19 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....	28.00	15.00
21 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....	35.00	20.00
23 Jewelled Waltham or Elgin, regular price.....	45.00	25.00

Elgin and Waltham Ladies' Wrist Watches \$13 and up \$10 and up—Ladies' Solid Gold Watches



Hand Chased Signet Rings, Lockets, Lavalliers, Brooches and Stick Pins.

ERNEST STEFFEN CO.
DIAMOND BROKERS

2146 Mission Street, Corner Sycamore Ave., Between 17th and 18th Sts., San Francisco

Phone Market 2355

Yosemite Beer on Draught

JOHN WIESE

CAFETERIA—STEAM TABLE
Strictly Union Conditions

3036 16th St., above Mission San Francisco

Demand the Union Label



ON YOUR PRINTING, BOOKBINDING
AND PHOTO ENGRAVING

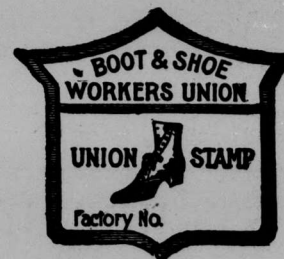
If a firm cannot place the Label of the Allied Printing Trades Council on your Printing, it is not a Union Concern.

Named shoes are frequently made in
Non-union factories

DO NOT BUY ANY SHOE

No matter what its name, unless it bears a plain and readable impression of

This UNION STAMP



All shoes without the **UNION STAMP**
are always Non-Union.

Do not accept any excuse for Absence
of the **UNION STAMP**.

BOOT & SHOE WORKERS' UNION
246 Summer Street, Boston, Mass.

Collis Lovely,
Pres.

Chas. L. Baine,
Sec.-Treas.

PROCTER & GAMBLE 8 HOUR FACTORIES



Ivory Soap
Ivory Soap Flakes
P. & G.—The White
Naphtha Soap
Star Soap
Star Naphtha
Washing Powder
Crisco
—
The Procter & Gamble Co.
Profit Sharing Factories
Cincinnati
New York Kansas City
Hamilton, Canada

How Profits are Shared

Employees receiving less than \$2,000 per year are allowed to subscribe for stock to the amount of their yearly salaries.

This stock is paid for by profit sharing dividends starting at 10 percent and increasing one percent annually to 20 percent; and by payments on the part of the employees amounting to five percent annually. The dividends on the stock itself more than offset the interest charges on the investment.

After the stock is paid for (in about five years) employees receive in cash the regular dividends on the stock the same as other stock holders and also the profit sharing dividend, the latter amounting to 20 percent for employees who have been with the company ten years or more.

BUY UNION LABEL COLLARS.

The Label Section of the San Francisco Labor Council is in receipt of the following communication from Local No. 261, United Garment Workers of North America:

Dear Sir and Bro.:

We the above local, have been struggling to keep ourselves within the ranks of organized labor and we have to depend upon the loyalty of organized labor to carry out campaign to a successful conclusion.

We therefore ask if you will bring this matter to the attention of your fellow union men informing them of the immediate need of their co-operation by purchasing union label collars when in need of them—namely the Bell Brand.

We have been going over this matter of late and find there are a number of dealers who only buy from two to three styles and then tell the union men that these are the only styles available with the union label. Now, brother, we wish to correct this statement as we work on 58 different styles, both soft and stiff, and we know for a fact that the Union Label Collar Co. is putting forth its earnest endeavors to make the Union Label Collar superior to the non-union brands.

Trusting you will comply with the above request and use your influence to create a demand for the above brand of collars, we remain,

Fraternal yours,
LOUISE LANTZ, President,
PEARL MATSON, Secretary.

(Seal.)

This communication again brings to the attention of the trades unionists of the city the gal-

lant fight put up by the United Garment Workers to establish union conditions in the collar industry. This small local is fighting persistently to keep union label collars on the market. In this fight it is entitled to unqualified support of all union men and women. It is self evident that unless they do get this full moral support they must eventually go out of existence. It is not at all a difficult matter to give them this support, since the union made collars are by far superior to the non-union kind, and moreover, sell for 20c while the others sell for 25c. Do not let any one tell you that it is impossible to get these collars here. If your dealer cannot supply you go to some one that can. Give this union your support. Buy union-made collars.

LABEL SECTION, SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL.

BILL POSTERS.

At the last meeting of the Bill Posters and Billers' Union the following officers were elected: President, H. Morrison; vice-president, Roy Bowen; recording secretary, B. A. Brundage; financial secretary, John Berry; treasurer, Charles Tighe; business agent, John Berry; assistant business agent, Charles Tighe; business agent in Oakland, J. Sweeney; sergeant-at-arms, A. Johnson; trustees, O. Paetzold, J. Oehme, J. King; executive board, Charles Tighe, William Flynn and J. Stanley; delegates to the Labor Council, B. A. Brundage and H. Morrison; delegates to the Label Section, G. Howard and B. A. Brundage; delegates to the Theatrical Federation, H. Morrison and A. A. Bianchi.

KEEPING UP INSURANCE.

The Government, through the Bureau of War Risk Insurance, wrote approximately \$40,000,000,000 of insurance upon the lives of more than 4,500,000 service men and women. This is a larger volume of insurance than is in force in the old-line insurance companies in the United States. Approximately 90 per cent of the men in active service during the war were protected by War Risk Insurance, and the average protection was \$8700.

While the men were in the service it was easy to collect the insurance premiums by deducting the amount due each month from their pay. Now the men have to look after the payment of their own premiums, and the situation is further complicated by reason of the fact that the addresses of hundreds of thousands of them are no longer known to the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. Col. R. G. Cholmeley-Jones, Director of the Bureau, does not consider it surprising that so many former service men have not continued to make regular monthly payments of their War Risk Insurance premiums. He says:

"In the first place, very few of them realize that the Government insurance, as well as compensation and allotments and allowances, is paid by the Treasury Department through the Bureau of War Risk Insurance; neither do they realize that after their discharge from active service their checks or money orders for insurance premiums should be made payable to 'The Treasurer of the United States,' and sent to Premium Receipt Section, Bureau of War Risk Insurance, Washington, D. C. Again, it will take considerable time for the former service men to get on their feet and get their bearings, even though they are healthy and strong.

"Many have not yet decided into what business activity they will enter or even where they intend ultimately to live. Lots of boys from the farms will locate in cities and many city boys may move into the country. In the interim isn't it too much to expect that the matter of payment of their life insurance premiums should become paramount in their minds?

"They must be given time to adjust themselves to new conditions; but we don't want them to give up their insurance, and under a recent ruling every one of them who has been insured, and who is in as good health as at the time of his discharge, has eighteen months from the time of his discharge from the service in which to reinstate his War Risk Insurance.

"The payment of only two premiums for reinstatement is now required—one to cover the month of grace during which the man was protected, the other the premium for the current month of reinstatement. The man, however, must state in his application that he is in as good health as when discharged or as he was when the grace period of his insurance expired which ever is the later date."

MILK WAGON DRIVERS.

Newly elected officers of the Milk Wagon Drivers' Union are: President, J. J. Rusk; secretary-treasurer, M. E. Decker; business agent, Frank J. McGovern; recording secretary, R. P. Horne; trustee, Nick Wegner. Another election will be held next Tuesday night for a vice-president. The candidates for this office are E. C. Crabb and Marion Cohn.

NO STRIKE HERE THE ONLY HIGH CLASS TAILORS THAT HAVE A
UNION SHOP

Al. C. Posener - Phil F. Friedman

Artistic Tailoring

139 ELLIS STREET, above Powell, SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.



Exposure to Sun, Wind, Dust, Heat, Cold, Gases and Bad Lighting is injurious to your eyes. Sore, Inflamed Eyes Quickly Relieved by Murine Eye Remedy. At all Drug Stores. Write for Eye Care Book, free. Murine Eye Remedy Co., 9 E. Ohio St., Chicago